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battleships; to enthrone love, not hate; to insure peace, not war. Our mission is to strike the chains from the ankles of war-burdened humanity. Our duty is to proclaim in the name of the Most High our faith in the power of justice as opposed to the force of arms. May it be said of us that we found the world burdened with militarism, but left it blessed with peace; that we found liberty among the strong alone, but left it the birthright of the weak; that we found humanity a mass of struggling individuals, but left it a united brotherhood. May it be said of us that we found peace purchased at the price of human suffering, but left it as free as air; that we found peace bruised and stained with militarism, but left it ruling the world through love and liberty. May it be said of us that we fulfilled our mission as a world power; that we were brave enough and strong enough to lead the world into the path of universal peace.

New Books.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SOCIAL REFORM. Edited by William B. P. Bliss and Rudolph M. Binder. New York and London : Funk & Wagnalls Co. New edition, 1321 pages.

This is not a revision of an old book of the same title, but with the exception of a few articles is rewritten and put forth in more extended form. It contains hundreds of studies made by university professors and specialists of international reputation. It treats briefly, but comprehensively, of all the great human interests and present-day problems, such as public-service companies, railroads, tariff legislation, the condition of labor, commerce, agriculture and manufacture, with exports and imports of foreign countries, economic and industrial questions, including the relations of capital and trade unions; the moral and sociological problems of the great cities, of the family, the state, the nation; the history and present-day development of political parties, churches, schools and charities; all these with many representative leaders whose lives are summarized in biographical sketches. At the end of every topic of importance is a list of available references. Dr. Trueblood contributes a valuable article on international arbitration, its history and present status, bringing up the subject to the time of the second Hague Conference. The encyclopedia ought to be invaluable to writers, speakers and students in general.

INTERNATIONAL LAW. PART I: PEACE. By Prof. John Westlake. Cambridge : The University Press, 1904. 356 pages. American Agents: G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City.

In the May number of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* an extensive and appreciative notice of Part II, "War," was given, in which the characteristics of Prof. Westlake's literary style, method of dealing with legal topics and his point of view were considered. That volume contained a valuable commentary on the conduct of war, the rights and duties of neutrals, etc., as regulated by the second Hague Conference. This volume has an article on international arbitration which was printed by Professor Westlake in the *International Journal of Ethics*. The peace measures of the second Hague Conference are

naturally not given in a work which was published three years before the Conference was called together. But an article of great scientific value was published by Professor Westlake on the general aspects of the second Hague Conference in the January, 1908, number of the *Quarterly Review*, which may well be consulted in connection with this volume. The present work, however, is concerned with International Law according to the usage and practice of the present times. It deals with fundamental principles. The definitions of International Law, the classification of states, their origin and continuity, the title to state territory, minor territorial rights, including protectorates, the law with regard to rivers and the open sea, territorial waters, nationality, national jurisdiction, diplomacy, the rights, equality and independence of states, and the protection of subjects abroad, are treated clearly, succinctly, and in a practical manner. This volume is especially useful in dealing with questions that have arisen during the expansion of the great powers in the nineteenth century, such as the relations of colonies, dependencies, spheres of influence and the use of inter-oceanic canals. Written primarily for students and men who are interested in public affairs, it leaves the exhaustive study of the history of International Law to the field of the specialist.

FRONTIERS; THE ROMANES LECTURE FOR 1907. By Rt. Hon. Lord Curzon of Kedleston. Oxford : The Clarendon Press. Price, 2 shillings net. 58 pages.

Very little about Frontiers is found in most books on international law. The special literature of the subject is confined chiefly to treaties and inaccessible documents in the archives of foreign offices. But hereafter there will be ready at hand this lecture by Lord Curzon, the man who of all men, by reason of his British nationality and his experience as Viceroy of India, is qualified to speak on the topic.

The following extract indicates the importance of the subject to Great Britain, and will be information to many people who have not recently studied the development of the Empire :

"Time was when England had no Frontier but the ocean. We have now by far the greatest extent of territorial Frontier of any dominion on the globe. In North America we have a Land Frontier of more than three thousand miles with the United States. In India we have Frontiers nearly six thousand miles long, with Persia, Russia, Afghanistan, Tibet, China, Siam and France. In Africa we have Frontiers considerably over twelve thousand miles in length, with France, Germany, Italy, Portugal and the Congo State, not to mention our Frontiers with native states and tribes. These Frontiers have to be settled, demarcated and then maintained. We commonly speak of Great Britain as the greatest sea-power, forgetting that she is also the greatest land-power in the universe. Not much is heard of this astonishing development in Parliament. I suspect that even in our universities it is but dimly apprehended. Nevertheless, it is the daily and hourly preoccupation of our Foreign Office, our India Office and our Colonial Office; it is the vital concern of the greatest of our colonies and dependencies, and it provides laborious and incessant employment for the keenest intellects and the most virile energies of the Anglo-Saxon race."

Lord Curzon's style makes easy reading because of his originality and vigor of expression. With the imperialistic ideas of which he is the able exponent many of us do not agree; but he is British, not American, and we are not called upon to answer "Here am I!" as he